An Experiment in the Fundamentals. By CYRUS D. MEAD. Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.: World Book Company. Pp. xiv + 54. Price 60 cents.

This book is one of the School Efficiency Monographs. It reports the results of tests made in Cincinnati with the Courtis Practice Tests and Thompson's Minimum Essentials. The experiment was a very interesting one, and the report is clear and well arranged. It will prove of interest to all who have responsibility for courses in arithmetic.

Arithmetic Tests and Studies in the Psychology of Arithmetic. By GEORGE S. COUNTS. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Pp. iv + 125. Price 75 cents + postage.

The tests used in this study were developed for the use of the Cleveland Survey. They are designed to indicate specific weakness in the fundamental operations with integers and fractions. By graduated series of tests in each operation they show ability to " carry," to bridge " attention spans," etc., in a way not done by the single series of Courtis Tests.

Standard Scores for Grades 3–8 are given, obtained from Cleveland and Grand Rapids pupils, and considerable attention is paid to the diagnosing of individual, class, school, and city weakness. Types of Errors are also analyzed, and many valuable facts are brought out in regard to them.

An interesting feature is the comparison of certain race groups, and of certain age and promotion groups.

This is an important contribution to experimental education, and should have wide circulation.

Third-Year Mathematics for Secondary Schools. By ERNST R. BRESLICH. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Pp. 369 + xviii. Price one dollar + postage.

Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables and Mathematical Formulas (to accompany the Third-Year Mathematics). Pp. 118 + xvii. Price 75 cents + postage.

The first- and second-year books have been reviewed in previous issues. The third volume carries on the methods of the earlier books through the completion of elementary algebra, trigonometry and solid geometry.

It is possible now to obtain a comprehensive view of the entire series, and it seems that the author has produced a consistent scheme for the secondary-school mathematics. If completed in three years it saves a half year over the usual course, and it brings about the correlation between subjects which is the author's object. The solid geometry, alone, seems to stand out as almost a separate subject.

The book of tables which is designed for use with the third volume is a convenient and well-arranged set of logarithmic and trigonometric

tables, with the addition of powers and roots, and the formulas of the elementary subjects. It is open to criticism, however, in that the type is not as large as might be wished.

The set, taken as a whole, seems the best expression of the correlation idea yet written. It should bring excellent results in the hands of teachers in sympathy with the method.

Industrial Arithmetic for Girls. By NELSON L. RORAY. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Sons and Company. Pp. 196 + viii. Price 75 cents.

This is described as an "Elementary Text in Home Economics." It presupposes only a knowledge of arithmetic through the seventh grade, but is evidently planned for high school classes. Its object is not only to give a knowledge of the arithmetic most used by girls, but to help form habits of economy in both the individual and the family, and to introduce the pupil to the algebraic method in very simple form, and to geometry, especially the mensuration of plane figures and solids.

The book is quite comprehensive, and includes many practical and useful applications.

Junior High School Mathematics, First Course. By WILLIAM L. VOS-BURGH and FREDERICK W. GENTLEMAN. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 146 + vii. Price 75 cents.

This little book is a very interesting addition to texts for the seventh year. Its main divisions are Review of Arithmetic; Equations and Ratios; Measurement; Percentage, Discount and Interest; Mensuration; Summary and Miscellaneous Exercises.

The treatment is simple and concrete enough to stimulate interest. The methods are, on the whole, efficient and carefully worked out. The general impression is that the authors have chosen their material so well that useless drudgery has been eliminated without losing the real content of the course.

Infinitesimal Calculus. By F. S. CAREY. London and New York: Longmans, Green and Co. Section I. Pp. 149. $1.80.

This book is written "for those who wish to use the infinitesimal calculus as an instrument in the attainment of further knowledge." There are some things which the American student will find in this elementary text which may strike him as quite different from corresponding American texts. Besides a few modifications of notations he will find an early introduction of the ideas of *range* and *sequence* and the late introduction of the usual symbol for an indefinite integral. Besides elementary integrations it takes up areas, volumes and moments.

Differential and Integral Calculus. By H. B. PHILLIPS. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $2.00.

This is the author's "Differential Calculus" and "Integral Calculus"